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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART II. ASIA AND OCEANIA

Section 6 - Indonesia

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03193

II.6 INDONESIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At the end of 1993, Indonesia hosted 10,258 asylum-seekers and refugees comprising 10,240 Vietnamese and 18 refugees from other countries, including Ethiopia, Liberia, Myanmar, Somalia and the former Yugoslavia. In addition, there were 520 Cambodians still awaiting repatriation to their country of origin.

2. The Vietnamese and Cambodians reside in a refugee camp on Galang Island which is administered by the Indonesian authorities. The non-Indo-Chinese refugees and asylum-seekers live mainly in Jakarta and receive direct assistance from UNHCR.

3. The Indo-Chinese population decreased by 30 per cent in 1993, with a population of 10,800 compared to a population of 15,566 at the end of 1992. The decrease was due to resettlement and voluntary repatriation. Only 23 Vietnamese arrived in Indonesia in 1993.

4. Approximately 42 per cent of the Vietnamese refugees were women, while 31 per cent were children below the age of 18. Among the population of children, approximately half were below five years of age.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter of 1994)

5. The refugee status determination process for the Vietnamese in Indonesia was completed in 1993 after some delays due to appeals being finalized. A total of 17,303 individuals were screened for refugee status. Of these, 5,399 were accepted as refugees at first instance, while another 2,748 persons were accepted on appeal. A total of 9,156 were rejected and will have to return to Viet Nam.

6. The Indonesian and Vietnamese Governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding in October 1993, for the Orderly Repatriation Programme (ORP) of Vietnamese who did not qualify for refugee status. By the end of 1993 no ORP movements had taken place and opposition to the programme had been voiced by the Vietnamese in Galang camp.

Programme objectives and priorities

7. The objective remains the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees and the repatriation of those determined not to be refugees. A small number of residual cases are likely to remain in Galang camp after the end of 1994, and a solution will have to be found for them.

8. Efforts will continue to ensure the repatriation of Cambodian refugees. A group of officials from Cambodia visited Galang camp in March 1994 to meet with Cambodian refugees to promote their repatriation at the earliest opportunity.

9. UNHCR will continue to determine the refugee status of non-Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers. Assistance will be given directly to needy refugees in the form of subsistence allowances as well as counselling while durable solutions are being identified.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

10. UNHCR's main operational partner is the Government of Indonesia through its inter-Departmental Refugee Task Force (PV3 - Handling and Processing Vietnamese Refugees) which is supervised by a Chairman based in Jakarta (P3VP).

11. The operations in Tanjung Pinang and Galang Island are supervised by the Commandant of the Navy (P3VD-NAVY) in Tanjung Pinang. The Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) is responsible for the primary education programme and health and social services in the camp.

12. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) arranges medical examinations and travel for refugees resettling in third countries and for screened-out Vietnamese repatriating to Viet Nam. The World Food Programme (WFP) provides basic food commodities to Galang camp which include rice, canned fish, meat, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. UNHCR, in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia, oversees all technical services in the camp. It is planned to scale down these services adjusting them to both the caseload and requirements.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

13. Assistance activities were streamlined in relation to the decreasing caseload, as well as to encourage repatriation to Viet Nam. Assistance under this project covered mainly the basic needs of the caseload which included food, health, domestic items, shelter, water supply, sanitation, primary education, social services and support to the operational partner. As for non-Indo-Chinese refugees, UNHCR provided assistance in the form of subsistence allowances and counselling directly to individual refugees.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

14. Care and maintenance assistance in 1994 will cover only the basic needs of non-Indo-Chinese in the form of food, shelter, health, transport, education and ylegal support.

15. Counselling will be provided to determine the needs and level of assistance required by individual non-Indo-Chinese refugees awaiting resettlement or local integration. The planned assistance is kept at the same level as in 1993.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

16. Only care and maintenance assistance for the non-Indo-Chinese refugees is planned for 1995. This assistance will cover counselling and subsistence allowances for individuals. The proposed level of assistance is the same as in previous years.

Special Programmes

Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese refugees (CPA)

Care and maintenance

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

17. Care and maintenance assistance for Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers who were awaiting refugee status determination or whose cases had already been rejected was covered by the CPA programme.

18. An average of 10,000 persons received multi-sectoral assistance in 1993, which included food, domestic items, water supply, sanitation facilities, shelter and social services. Also covered was the implementation of refugee status determination procedures which were completed in the course of 1993.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

19. UNHCR will continue to provide assistance to Indo-Chinese in Galang camp in 1994. The programme will be regularly adjusted according to the number of beneficiaries, and only limited maintenance of infrastructure in the camp will be undertaken.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

20. It is expected that there will be a small residual group of Vietnamese whose cases have been rejected under refugee status determination procedures and of refugees who have failed to obtain resettlement places remaining in Indonesia in the first half of 1995. They will have to be assisted until solutions have been found before the completion of the CPA at the end of 1995. Special measures and additional efforts will be necessary to find a solution for this group.

Voluntary repatriation

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

21. Efforts focused on the promotion of voluntary repatriation and the Orderly Repatriation Programme (ORP). In 1993, a total of 736 Vietnamese and 58 Cambodians left Indonesia for their countries of origin. Education and counselling activities were directed towards preparing these returnees for reintegration in their countries of origin. Special efforts were made to improve employment opportunities in Viet Nam for women returnees.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

22. Renewed efforts will be made to prepare the population for return to their country of origin by re-opening the information centre in Galang Camp. Materials will be sought from Viet Nam to cover as wide a range of subjects as possible.

23. A transit centre for repatriation with a capacity for some 200 persons will be created in Batam to separate candidates for voluntary repatriation from the rest of the camp population. This arrangement will facilitate the repatriation process and prevent interference on the part of those who oppose voluntary repatriation.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

24. It is foreseen that some 2,000 rejected asylum-seekers who refuse to return, or refugees who cannot be resettled, will still be in Indonesia. Special arrangements with a focus on individual cases will be necessary to find solutions to their problems prior to the completion of the CPA by the end of 1995.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

25. Two international and two local posts were not filled in 1993, as a result of which total expenditure in 1993, particularly in relation to salaries was lower than expected.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

26. The revised estimate for the 1994 administrative budget is higher than the initial 1994 budget, mainly as a result of increases under salaries and common staff costs, arising from the extension of one post of Resettlement Assistant and two posts of Durable Solutions Officer until 31 December 1994 and 30 June 1995 respectively. With the overall reduction in activities, non-staff costs under overtime and local travel on official business have been reduced, as have general operating expenses and requirements for the acquisition of furniture and equipment. The 1994 staffing level will be maintained to discharge effectively the functions of pursuing durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers remaining in the country.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

27. The total initial 1995 estimate is lower than the 1994 revised requirements, mainly under salaries and common staff costs, as a result of the discontinuation of the post of Resettlement Assistant and that of Head of Sub-Office in Tanjung Pinang on 31 December 1994. Needs under non-staff costs, general operating expenses, office supplies and materials and permanent equipment are estimated to be lower, in anticipation of a further reduction in activities of the Sub-Office in Tanjung Pinang. Costs under joint United Nations activities, related to the supply of materials from the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) are estimated to be marginally higher in 1995.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN INDONESIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
92.0	39.4	38.7	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	38.7
0.3 a/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
84.2 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	412.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	287.4
176.5	39.4	451.4	SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS	326.1
280.5	305.3	35.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	30.6
457.0	344.7	486.4	T O T A L (1)	356.7
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
2,586.9	1,106.5	981.6	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION	178.7
–	–	321.1	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	122.1
0.4	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
38.0	33.2	–	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	–
2,625.3	1,139.7	1,302.7	T O T A L (2)	300.8
3,082.3	1,484.4	1,789.1	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	657.5

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ of which US$ 1,212 incurred against Overall Allocation

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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART II. ASIA AND OCEANIA

Section 7 - Malaysia

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03248

II.7 MALAYSIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At the end of 1993, UNHCR provided protection and assistance to some 7,500 Indo-Chinese refugees and asylum-seekers, of whom 7,400 were Vietnamese. There were also an estimated 5,300 non-Indo-Chinese in the country who were of concern to the Office, most of whom were Myanmar Muslims (4,900). In addition 317 Bosnians have been resettled in Malaysia and were assisted by the Malaysian authorities with UNHCR being called upon to assist individual cases, from time to time, mainly to trace relatives for family reunion purposes.

2. The Vietnamese and the Cambodians live in a closed camp at Sungei Besi some 14 km from Kuala Lumpur. UNHCR provided assistance to the population through the Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS), while the Malaysian authorities are responsible for the administration of the camp. The non-Indo-Chinese refugees and asylum-seekers are scattered around the country, with the majority living in Kuala Lumpur.

3. Through repatriation and resettlement, the Indo-Chinese population at Sungei Besi decreased by 28 per cent in 1993, compared to a population of 10,401 at the end of 1992. There were no new arrivals of Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers in Malaysia in 1993. Approximately 27 per cent of the caseload were women, while 25 per cent were children below the age of 18, of whom 308 were unaccompanied minors.

4. At 30 April 1994, a total of 6,962 asylum-seekers and refugees were living in Sungei Besi camp.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

5. The status determination procedure in Malaysia, scheduled to be finished by the end of 1993, was finally completed at the beginning of 1994. To avoid tension and confrontation with the population, the local authorities delayed serving decisions in the refugee status determination process.

6. As the Indo-Chinease population continues to decrease, the UNHCR Branch Office in Malaysia will streamline its assistance programme and staffing levels in accordance with actual needs.

7. The Malaysian authorities have offered Achenese refugees the right of residence in Malaysia and access to employment. UNHCR is facilitating negotiations between the authorities and Achenese leaders.

Programme objectives and priorities

8. While continuing to provide care and maintenance assistance to the Vietnamese population, UNHCR will actively engage in promoting voluntary repatriation as the only durable solution for those determined not to be refugees and arranging

resettlement to third countries for all those accorded refugee status. It is expected that durable solutions will have been found for most of the population by the end of 1994 or early 1995, with the exception of some 2,000 residual cases who refuse repatriation or fail to obtain resettlement places. Special arrangements may be necessary for these cases before the completion of the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese (CPA) at the end of 1995.

9. As for non-Indo-Chinese refugees, UNHCR will encourage the local integration of Achenese. Ways of improving the situation of Myanmar Muslims and asylum-seekers of other nationalities will be explored.

10. UNHCR will continue to pursue discussions with the authorities in order to reach acceptable agreements on the protection of non-Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers/refugees. UNNHCR will continue to assess the refugee status of individual applicants under its mandate and will provide limited assistance through an implementing agency to needy cases pending durable solutions.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

11. The Prime Minister's Office, through a National Task Force, continues to be the focal point for all matters relating to Vietnamese boat people. MRCS is the main agency implementing the care and maintenance and repatriation programme for Indo-Chinese cases. Staff is seconded to MRCS by several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), World Concern International, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF - France), Philippines Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), World Council of Churches and Refugee Action UK. The Muslim Welfare Organization (PERKIM) implements the care and maintenance project for non-Indo-Chinese refugees. IOM arranges medical examinations and travel for asylum seekers who return voluntarily to Viet Nam and for refugees resettled to third countries.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

12. Care and maintenance was the only type of assistance implemented under General Programmes in 1993. This assistance included food, domestic items, water supply, sanitation facilities, health care, shelter, social services and support to the operational partner. Vietnamese who were recognized as refugees were the major beneficiaries of this assistance. Some 100 non-Indo-Chinese were assisted in the form of subsistence allowances to cover the costs of food, accommodation, and personal needs while they were awaiting a durable solution, mainly resettlement in third countries.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

13. The 1994 care and maintenance programme covers assistance to some 200 non-Indo-Chinese individual cases as well as the operational costs of the implementing partner. Individual counselling will be given to determine the level of assistance required for individual non-Indo-Chinese refugee/asylum-seekers.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

14. It is proposed that the level of assistance will be maintained in 1995.

Special Programmes

Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees (CPA)

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

15. Care and maintenance was provided to Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers who were awaiting decisions in the determination of their refugee status, as well as to Vietnamese, determined not to be refugees.

16. An average 10,000 persons received multi-sectoral assistance in 1993, which included food, domestic items, water supply, sanitation, shelter and social services. The cost of the refugee status determination procedures was also covered by funds under this project.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

17. UNHCR will continue to provide care and maintenance for some 7,000 Vietnamese asylum-seekers in 1994.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

18. It is foreseen that some 2,000 residual cases will still remain in Malaysia in 1995 and that the same assistance as in 1994 will be required until durable solutions have been identified prior to the completion of the CPA at the end of 1995.

Voluntary repatriation

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

19. The promotion of voluntary repatriation was intensified in 1993. A camp news letter was introduced to provide accurate updated information to the camp population. Counselling focused on vulnerable groups, such as unaccompanied minors and single women.

(b) **1994 planned implementation and 1995 programme proposals**

20. In order to achieve the objective of completing the CPA by the end of 1995, UNHCR will strengthen its activities towards repatriation. Special measures will be identified in order to find solutions for an estimated 2,000 residual cases who will probably remain in the camp in 1995.

Other Trust Funds

21. A donation for the local purchase of rice for Vietnamese asylum-seekers to the value of $ 248,040 was received in 1993.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

22. Total expenditures incurred by the Branch Office in 1993 were lower than expected under all budget chapters, with the exception of common staff costs which were higher, since these were budgeted at a standard rate.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

23. The total of the revised 1994 requirements is higher than initial estimates, mainly as a result of a net increase under salaries and common staff costs, arisin from the extension of some posts in the Branch Office in Kuala Lumpur. In Kuala Lumpur, five local posts were extended until 30 June 1995, while one post of Senio Data Processing Assistant was extended to 30 September 1994. It is planned that further staffing reductions will be made in line with the decrease in the camp population and progress achieved in finding durable solutions for the refugees and asylum-seekers in 1994. Requirements under staff travel have been maintained at the initial level, while needs under general operating expenses and office supplie and materials have been reduced. Steps have been taken to upgrade office computer equipment and improve overall security and staff safety, including the provision o security equipment, as a result of which the provision under the budget chapter fo the acquisition of permanent equipment had to be increased.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

24. In 1995, appropriate staffing levels will be maintained to provide suitable support to the care and maintenance, voluntary repatriation, resettlement and social service programmes, especially in view of some of the protection problems i the camps. The initial estimate for administrative expenditure in 1995 is lower than the 1994 revised administrative budget due to the discontinuation of several posts in the Branch Office in Kuala Lumpur. One post of Protection Officer and three local posts are planned for discontinuation as of 31 December 1994. In addition, seven local posts are also planned for discontinuation as of 30 June 1995, while a further five posts, including two posts at the National Officer level, are scheduled for discontinuation on 31 December 1995. Non-staff costs under overtime and staff travel have been retained at the 1994 levels, while general operating expenses and office supplies and materials are estimated to be lower with the reduction in staff. A small provision has been made for the replacement of office furniture and equipment.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MALAYSIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
513.6	120.4	128.4	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	202.7
99.9 a/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
287.7	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	414.4	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	405.0
901.2	**120.4**	**542.8**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**607.7**
463.6	379.1	140.3	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	122.0
1,364.8	**499.5**	**683.1**	**T O T A L (1)**	**729.7**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
2,354.5	1,881.4	2,259.4	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION	1,524.6
–	–	226.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	37.9
248.1	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
2,602.6	**1,881.4**	**2,486.1**	**T O T A L (2)**	**1,562.5**
3,967.4	**2,380.9**	**3,169.2**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,292.2**

a/ of which US$ 2,662 incurred against Overall Allocation

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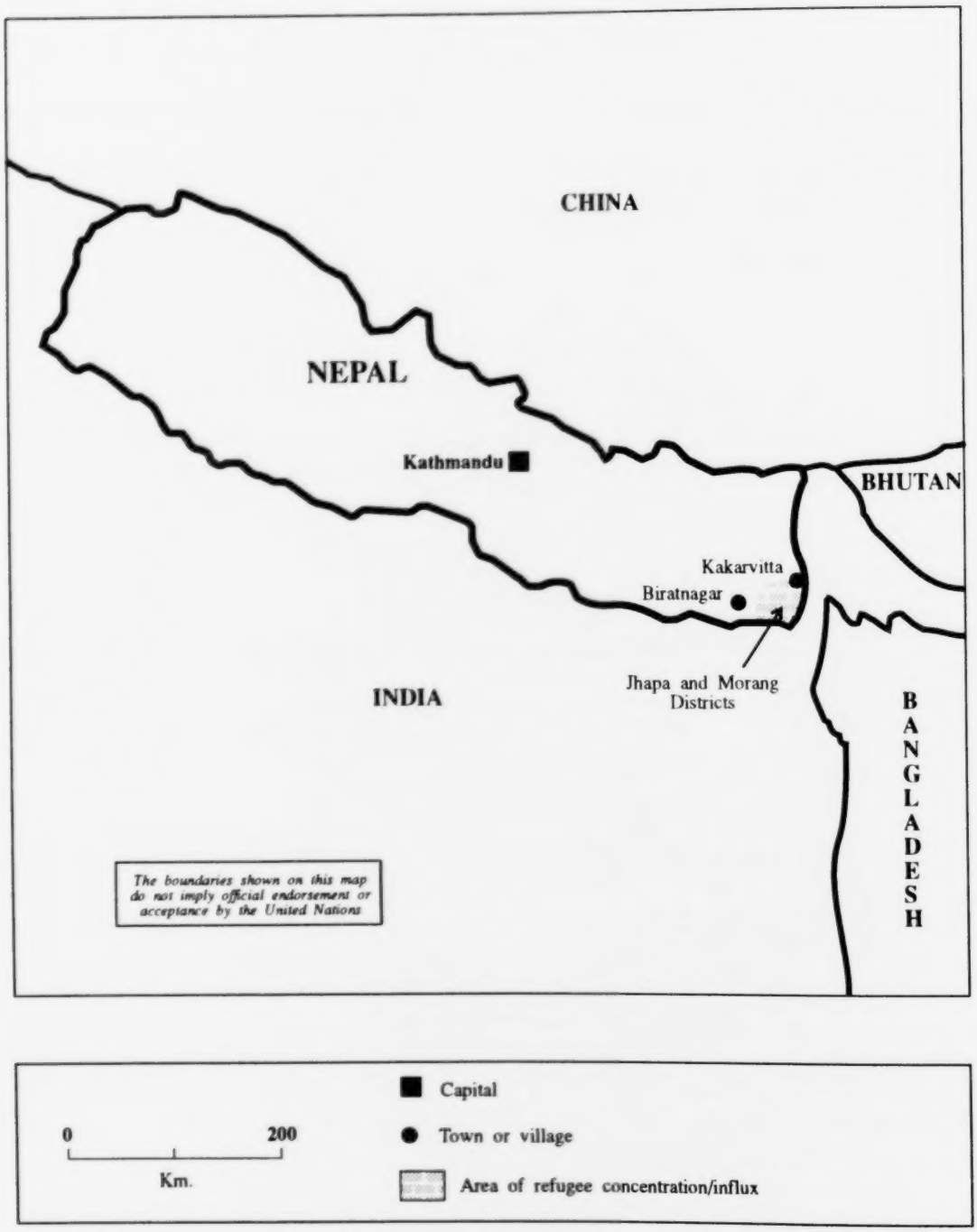
PART II. ASIA AND OCEANIA

Section 8 - Nepal

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03253

NEPAL


CHINA
NEPAL
Kathmandu
BHUTAN
Kakarvitta
Biratnagar
Jhapa and Morang
Districts
INDIA
BANGLADESH
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
Capital
Town or village
Area of refugee concentration/influx
0
200
Km.

II.8 NEPAL

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At the end of 1993, there were eight camps in the eastern districts of Jhapa and Morang, housing some 85,000 ethnic Nepalis from Bhutan. The population consisted mostly of family groups, with some 500 female-headed households, usually living near other family members, and virtually no unaccompanied minors, with orphans being cared for by the extended family. Whilst the majority of refugees are farmers with little education, there is also a sizeable percentage of highly educated former professionals in the camps. The statistical profile of 80 new arrivals in May 1994 shows an almost even gender distribution, with over 50 per cent adults and 40 per cent between the ages of five and 17 years. Eleven mandate refugees, mostly single adult males residing in Kathmandu, constitute the rest of the refugee population. In addition 3,697 other refugees were also assisted by the Office as they transited Nepal in the course of the year.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter of 1994)

2. The opening of a Screening Centre at the border crossing between India and Nepal in June 1993 was a decisive factor in limiting the inflow of asylum seekers from Bhutan. The influx fell to some 10,000 persons in the course of the year, as compared with 65,000 the previous year. Over 90 per cent of the 1993 arrivals entered Nepal before June 1993. The relative stabilization of the refugee population allowed the Office to consolidate the physical infrastructure of the camps in the south-east, as well as the procedures for dealing with refugees from other countries.

3. Much attention was focused on bilateral efforts by the Governments of Bhutan and Nepal to resolve the refugee crisis. In July 1993, an agreement was reached on setting up a joint ministerial-level committee. In February 1994 the two parties discussed ways of categorizing the asylum seekers in the camps and in April 1994 a Joint Verification Team was set up with a view to pursuing durable solutions on the basis of mutually acceptable criteria.

Programme objectives and priorities

4. While continuing to provide assistance in the eastern camps, the emphasis of the UNHCR assistance programme will shift from consolidation of the infrastructure to (a) increasing refugee participation and self-management in all sectors of care and maintenance; (b) strengthening the capacity of the authorities who are responsible for law and order in the camps, and for registration; (c) ensuring adequate representation of refugee women in camp committees; and (d) boosting education, vocational training and income-generation that directly benefit children and women. Efforts will be made with the Governments of Bhutan and Nepal to find durable solutions for the four categories already identified in the refugee camps. Simultaneously, additional funding will be sought to assist the Government to implement small development projects in refugee areas.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5. The Home Ministry, through the National Refugee Coordination Unit and the Operations Management and Implementation Unit, coordinates the refugee programme with UNHCR, and is directly responsible for camp management and security. The Lutheran World Service has responsibility for the physical infrastructure in the camps, the Nepal Red Cross Society for the distribution of food and non-food items, Save the Children Fund (UK) for health services and supplementary/therapeutic feeding, OXFAM for income-related activities and non-formal education, CARITAS Nepal for primary and secondary education, and the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation for environmental protection in and around the camps. The Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) manages a portfolio of micro-projects implemented by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Government Departments in refugee-impacted areas. Finally, the Centre for Victims of Torture (CVICT) provides special counselling and medical care to victims of violence.

6. The World Food Programme (WFP) provides basic as well as supplementary food and transport up to extended delivery points. In the 18-month period from January 1994, WFP is planning to make available 25,540 mt of rice, 3,565 mt of pulses, 1,570 mt of vegetable oil, 1,315 mt of sugar, 300 mt of iodized salt and 665 mt of cereal blend at a cost of $ 11,084,590. CARITAS Nepal is covering all the costs of the secondary education programme, while OXFAM, LWS, and CVICT make significant contributions to the projects they manage as operational partners. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is also contributing to projects in refugee affected areas. Besides their overall coordinating function, the Branch Office and Sub-Office are called upon to implement certain aspects of the programme directly such as the procurement of kerosene used as domestic fuel, as well as the dissemination of refugee law among government officials.

General Programmes

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

7. Although the influx from Bhutan was much lower than in the previous year, the congestion in the camps necessitated the development of a new site at Khudnabari, and substantial upgrading of access roads. Problems in the procurement of bamboo and thatch delayed the roofing of refugee shelters in camps. Nutritional deficiencies were noted later in the year which required a review of the diet. An agreement with WFP on introducing blended food was delayed, leading to an increased outlay for fresh vegetables. Two new activities introduced in the second half of the year were kitchen gardens and forest conservation. The refugees' kerosene ration was increased to dissuade refugees from random foraging in the surrounding forests. Increasing concern about the validity of camp registration lists necessitated a large-scale verification exercise with over 300 government and UNHCR personnel being deployed in the camps. The registration system requires further refinement.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

8. Additions to activities already planned for 1994 include the following: revision of the food-basket to include locally-produced blended food provided by WFP; an increase in the budget for appropriate arrangements in treating victims of violence; providing more durable roofing to some 8,000 refugee shelters as part of a general programme of upgrading shelter; the introduction of pilot projects for income-generating activities that will benefit unemployed male youths and adults of both sexes; transfer of responsibility for water supply, sewage and garbage disposal systems to refugee managers; the investigation of cost-efficient energy alternatives compared to kerosene; and training in camp management, emergency management and refugee law for government officials.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

9. Care and maintenance of Bhutanese asylum-seekers in camps will follow the same process initiated in previous years, with special emphasis on the transfer of responsibility for day-to-day operations to refugees. In particular, though the funding level remains approximately the same as in 1994, the programme will be reoriented from rehabilitation and relief activities towards activities such as income-generation, vocational training and education. The capacity of schools at the primary level will be expanded to accommodate 45,000 pupils, from the present level of 30,000.

10. The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1994 and the initial 1995 care and maintenance allocations is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	110,000	255,031	253,300
Transport/logistics	186,430	547,794	582,833
Domestic needs	1,082,075	951,762	1,252,196
Water	223,100	208,828	161,245
Sanitation	235,335	364,798	233,940
Health/nutrition	709,135	692,194	687,606
Shelter	1,014,085	717,064	191,931
Community services	405,050	415,345	327,987
Education	329,355	375,233	853,290
Crop production	-	13,052	24,690
Livestock	-	-	19,900
Forestry	62,623	167,996	75,410
Income generation	50,270	51,286	266,780
Legal assistance	80,730	99,697	189,915
Agency op. support	644,012	637,820	528,977
Project Personnel	901,100	0	0
Programme delivery costs	0	1,204,600	1,072,800
Total	$ 6,033,300	$ 6,702,500	$ 6,722,800

Special Programmes

Other Trust Funds

11. The Refugee-impacted Areas Rehabilitation Programme (RARP) started in early 1994 with an initial contribution from the Japan Refugee Relief Trust Fund to mitigate the adverse impact on the local economy, environment and general living conditions, of the concentrated presence of a large number of asylum-seekers in two of the most densely-populated districts of Nepal. Encouraged by a positive beginning on the part of CECI, other donors such as Canada, Germany, the British Embassy in Kathmandu, LWS and UNDP have been motivated to contribute to this programme.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

12. In 1993, two international staff were employed under temporary assistance to cover protection functions related to the screening operation in the Sub-Office in Jhapa, for periods of seven months and one year respectively. In addition, two local staff, a Protection Assistant and Driver, were also employed under temporary assistance for the last five months of 1993. As a result of these appointments, expenditure under staff costs was higher than expected.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

13. Revised estimates for 1994 have increased, with additional needs in several chapters corresponding to the increased number of staff, including the creation of additional posts in 1994. The establishment of the Screening Centre at Kakarvitta for new arrivals, involved the creation of the posts of an international Protection Officer with effect from 1 January 1994, and a local General Service Protection Assistant and one Driver as of 1 June 1994. A National Officer post of Programme Officer (Engineering) at the Sub-Office was also approved, as of 1 January 1994, to supervise the substantial shelter and construction activities planned for the year. General operating expenses have been increased for the maintenance of premises in Kathmandu, in particular restoration of a parking area and the erection of a security wall.

15. The acquisition of additional computer equipment will provide for one complete station for each functional unit both at the Branch Office and Sub-Office. The telephone system of the Sub-Office is also being improved with standard exchange equipment. Consequently, an upward revision for the acquisition of permanent equipment was also necessary.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

16. The overall budget level proposed for 1995 is lower than in the previous two years. Due to completion of major construction works and streamlining of arrangements for routine operating and maintenance activities in the Bhutanese camps, it has been decided to reduce staff at Sub-Office Jhapa by one

international Field Officer, and two local General Service staff with effect from 31 December 1994, as a result of which the initial 1995 estimates under staff costs are lower.

17. Under general operating expenses, the requirements are marginally higher. Costs for maintenance of premises will need to be increased due to the annual increment in custodial costs for office premises. Provision is also made for the replacement of one vehicle for the Sub-Office, and the Representative's vehicle, which was procured in 1989.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN NEPAL

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
7,751.0	6,033.3	5,497.9	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	5,650.0
23.2 a/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
1.6 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	1,204.6	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	1,072.8
7,775.8	**6,033.3**	**6,702.5**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**6,722.8**
232.1	164.5	135.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	132.2
8,007.9	**6,197.8**	**6,837.5**	**T O T A L (1)**	**6,855.0**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
40.3	–	196.9	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
101.2	–	83.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	83.0
141.5	**0.0**	**279.9**	**T O T A L (2)**	**83.0**
8,149.4	**6,197.8**	**7,117.4**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**6,938.0**

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

UNITED
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET AND 1995

PART II. ASIA AND OCEANIA

Section 9 - Philippines

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03258

II.9 PHILIPPINES

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, UNHCR provided protection and assistance to some 5,400 Vietnamese, including 3,300 asylum-seekers determined not to be refugees, as well as 900 Vietnamese refugees from Hong Kong housed in the Regional Resettlement Transit Centre (RRTC). Some 1,600 persons were awaiting resettlement in the United States under the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP). The country also hosted over 200 non-Indo-Chinese refugees and asylum-seekers of various nationalities.

2. Vietnamese who have been determined not to be refugees, are living in the Philippines First Asylum Camp (PFAC) in Puerto Princesa on Palawan Island, which is administered by the Western Command of the Armed Forces (WESCOM). The Regional Resettlement Transit Centre and the Philippines Refugee Processing Centre (PRPC) in Morang, Bataan district on Luzon Island, accommodate refugees and Vietnamese to be resettled in the United States of America. The Philippines Refugee Transit Centre (PRTC) in Manila provides accommodation to refugees prior to their departure to third countries and also to those who opt for voluntary repatriation to Viet Nam. While most non-Indo-Chinese refugees are residing in Metro Manila, some live in the regions of Baguio Dagupan, Quezon and Mindanao.

3. In 1993 the Indo-Chinese population in the Philippines decreased by some 20 per cent following the continuing implementation of resettlement and voluntary repatriation programmes. An additional 5,000 Vietnamese from the region left the Philippines under the ODP in the same year. No new arrivals from Viet Nam were recorded in 1993. Approximately 40 per cent of the Vietnamese camp population are adult men, 35 per cent adult women, and 25 per cent children.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

4. The consolidation of UNHCR assistance programmes continues with the gradual termination of assistance activities implemented by different voluntary and government agencies in view of the completion of the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese (CPA) at the end of 1995.

5. Refugee status determination was completed in September 1993. All refugees were transferred to Bataan camp and those who had been determined not to be refugees received counselling prior to their return. Some 350 persons from the camps repatriated to Viet Nam in 1993, compared to only 130 in 1992. Some 400 persons returned to Viet Nam in the first quarter of 1994.

6. In 1993, the Philippines Government agreed to accept some 1,500 Vietnamese refugees from Hong Kong for resettlement processing, some 1,000 of whom had arrived in the first quarter of 1994.

Programme objectives and priorities

7. The main activity and objective of UNHCR in the Philippines will be to accelerate resettlement processing of the Vietnamese refugees and the voluntary repatriation of rejected asylum-seekers. However, it is expected that those who refuse to return to Viet Nam, as well as refugees who fail to secure resettlement, will remain in the Philippines after the end of 1994. For those groups special arrangements may need to be made before the expiration of the CPA at the end of 1995.

8. In 1994-1995, when the last group of Vietnamese to be resettled under the ODP is expected to have completed its training course, the Philippine Government and UNHCR plan to close the PRTC.

9. Assistance will continue to be provided to non-Indo-Chinese refugees in the form of subsistence allowances to cover the cost of accommodation, education and health care. Efforts towards finding long term solutions will continue by negotiating with the Philippine Government the possibility of local integration and the right to work to enhance self-reliance. Should this solution prove not to be feasible, resettlement in third countries will be pursued.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

10. WESCOM is still UNHCR's main implementing partner in Palawan. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) arranges for medical examinations and travel for refugees being resettled in third countries and for asylum-seekers returning to Viet Nam under the voluntary repatriation programme. Refugee Services Philippines (RSP) implements counselling and assists urban individual refugees other than Indo-Chinese. The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) implements an information campaign in Palawan camp promoting voluntary repatriation.

11. The PRPC, RRTC and PRTC are administered by the Philippines Government Task Force on International Refugee Assistance and Administration (TFIRAA).

12 The World Food Programme (WFP) provides basic food commodities, including rice, vegetable oil, sugar and pulses. Other agencies such as Community and Family Services International (CFSI), World Relief Corporation (WRC), the Philippines Red Cross (PRC) and International Social Services (ISS) are implementing specific activities in Bataan under the overall coordination of UNHCR.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

13. In 1993, UNHCR continued to provide care and maintenance assistance to Vietnamese refugees on Palawan and Bataan in the form of cooked food, domestic items, water supply, sanitation facilities, health care, shelter, social services and education. Transportation of food and materials as well as agency operational costs were also covered. A substancial reduction in the budget was achieved when the proposed training of some 6,000 former political prisoners in Viet Nam was cancelled.

14. The subsistence allowance for non-Indo-Chinese refugees, initialy planned for nine months, was extended to 12 months, as refugees experienced difficulty in finding employment in the local labour market.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

15. In 1994, planned assistance under the care and maintenance programme is limited to some 400 non-Indo-Chinese refugees, including their dependants. The assistance will be provided in the form of counselling and subsistence allowances to cover the costs of accommodation, household items, health, education, local transport and legal services. Support to the implementing agency RSP is also covered under this project. Refugees who qualify for permanent residence will be assisted in the integration process through job placement activities.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

16. It is expected that the number of beneficiaries under this project will remain the same in 1995.

Resettlement

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

17. Upon completion of the refugee status determination process in September 1993, the Vietnamese refugees were transferred to the Philippines Refugee Processing Centre in Bataan or to Manila. While awaiting resettlement, they were provided with assistance, including food, domestic items, water, sanitation facilities, health care, shelter, and social services. Some 1,250 refugees from the Philippines were resettled in 1993.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

18. The same assistance as in 1993 is being provided to refugees who are awaiting resettlement in the PRRC in Bataan and the PRTC in Manila. This will include some 1,500 refugees who are now in the Philippines and 1,500 refugees transferred from Hong Kong.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

19. It is foreseen that some refugees will remain in the Philippines in 1995, including transit cases from Hong Kong. Thus the same level of assistance as provided in 1994 is proposed for 1995.

Special Programmes

Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees (CPA)

Care and maintenance

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

20. Vietnamese asylum-seekers in Palawan camp awaiting decisions of their status determination, as well as registered asylum-seekers continued to receive multi-sectoral assistance which includes food, domestic items, water supply, sanitation facilities, health care, shelter, social services and education. The costs for the transportation of food and materials and agency operational support were also covered under this project, as well as the costs relating to refugee status determination.

(b) **1994 programme implementation**

21. Rejected Vietnamese asylum-seekers, who are all accommodated in Palawan camp, will continue to receive multi-sectoral assistance while awaiting their return to Viet Nam. Some 2,800 persons are expected to be assisted in 1994.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

22. It is foreseen that those who continue to oppose repatriation will remain in the Philippines in 1995. They will continue to receive assistance until a solution has been found, prior to the completion of the CPA at the end of 1995.

Repatriation

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

23. Following the results of the refugee status determination procedure, some Vietnamese who did not qualify for refugee status opted for return to their country of origin. Streamlining of the project reduced the financial requirements in 1993, although the number of persons who volunteered to repatriate increased to 357 persons.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

24. Efforts will continue to focus on the voluntary repatriation of rejected Vietnamese asylum-seekers living in the Palawan camp. Assistance will cover the costs of counselling services, vocational and technical training, legal assistance, local transport of agencies' staff who assist in the repatriation movements and other provisions for implementing agencies.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

25. Some 1,500 rejected Vietnamese asylum-seekers may still be in the country at the beginning of 1995. While assistance will continue to be extended to this group, it may be necessary to make special arrangements.

Resettlement

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

26. Some 7,000 Vietnamese under the ODP were accommodated in PRPC in Bataan in 1993. During their stay, these Vietnamese undertook intensive language training and cultural orientation designed to facilitate their integration in the resettlement country. Training activities were funded by the United States of America and Norway. Some 5,000 Vietnamese were resettled in the United States in 1993. In February 1993, Norway phased out its assistance following the departure of the last group of 348 Vietnamese to Norway. During the training, the Vietnamese received assistance which included food, domestic items, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, social services and education.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

27. The proposed assistance will be limited to the maintenance costs of the last group of 1,801 Vietnamese who are eligible for the United States ODP until a solution has been found.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

28. It is foreseen that some 500 refugees will be in the Philippines in 1995. The proposed assistance will continue until a solution has been found. The PRPC in Bataan will be closed once the last group has left the Philippines.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

29. In 1993, total expenditures were lower than expected under all budget chapters, except for contractual services, which resulted from expenditure incurred for the training of a Junior Professional Officer (JPO). There were no changes in staffing levels. Despite an increase in local salary scales, which came into effect as of 1 July 1993, expenditures under salaries and common staff costs were lower due to the non-occupancy of one international and two local posts.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

30. The total of the revised 1994 requirements is lower than the initial estimate. One local post of Programme Assistant was discontinued effective 1 January 1994. However, staff costs have increased as a result of the application of the revised local salary scales for the whole of 1994, and the extension of two posts of Associate Programme Officer (JPO) and Associate Protection Officer (JPO) until 30 September 1995 and 31 October 1995 respectively. Non-staff costs under local and regional travel have been increased to cover more frequent extra-regional travel of staff to Viet Nam. Costs under general operating expenses are lower and cover costs for renovation

of the premises. Needs under office supplies and materials are lower and the purchase of new data processing equipment is also planned in 1994.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

31. The total initial 1995 estimate is estimated to be lower than the 1994 revised requirements, mainly as a result of a reduction in staff costs. One post of Field Officer will be discontinued on 31 December 1994, and two posts of Programme Officer and Resettlement Assistant are foreseen for discontinuation on 30 June 1995. All other time limited posts have been extended up to the end of 1995. Non-staff costs are estimated at the same level as in 1994. General operating expenses are slightly lower with the planned reduction of posts. No changes in costs are foreseen under office supplies and materials while a small provision has been made for the acquisition of new office furniture.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE PHILIPPINES

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
474.7	407.8	324.2	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	324.2
10.8 a/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
7.9 a/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
3,531.9 b/	1,054.6	794.9	RESETTLEMENT	1,045.2
–	–	697.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	689.7
4,025.3	1,462.4	1,816.9	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	2,059.1
339.5	362.6	55.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	55.0
4,364.8	1,825.0	1,871.9	TOTAL (1)	2,114.1
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
3,484.0	5,466.6	3,373.9	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION	1,424.3
–	–	324.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	112.4
99.5	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
136.9	87.8	127.2	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	127.2
3,720.4	5,554.4	3,825.3	TOTAL (2)	1,663.9
8,085.2	7,379.4	5,697.2	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	3,778.0

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ of which US$ 645 incurred against Overall Allocation

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Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

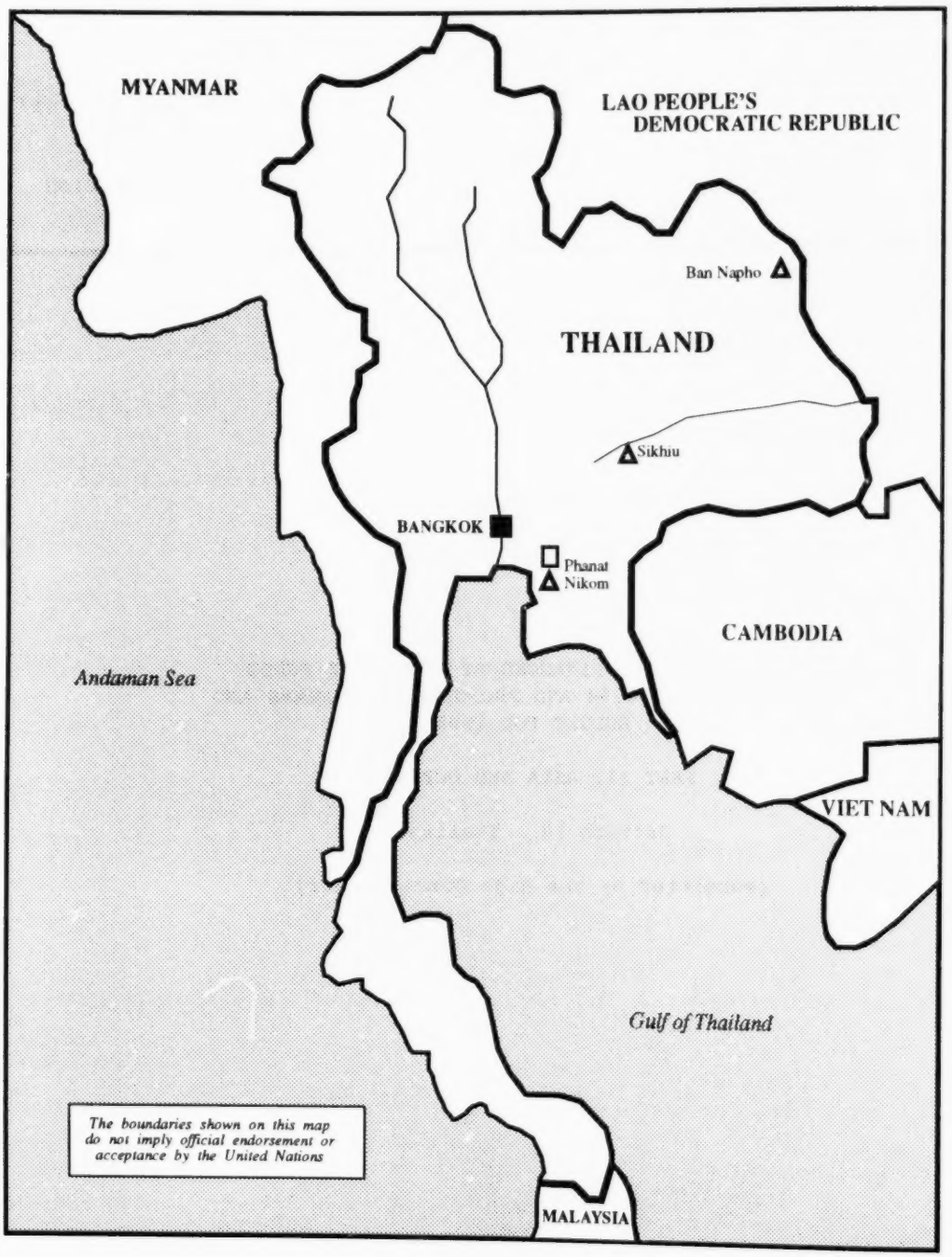
PART II. ASIA AND OCEANIA

Section 10 - Thailand

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03173

THAILAND


MYANMAR
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Ban Napho
THAILAND
Sikhiu
BANGKOK
Phanat Nikom
CAMBODIA
Andaman Sea
VIET NAM
Gulf of Thailand
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
MALAYSIA
0
200
Km.
Capital
Camp or holding centre for refugees or displaced persons
Transit centre

II.10 THAILAND

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, the total number of Indo-Chinese refugees and asylum-seekers assisted by UNHCR stood at 36,600, which represents a 40 per cent reduction compared to 60,600 at the end of 1992. The Indo-Chinese population is sheltered in three refugee camps and comprises 26,700 Lao, 9,800 Vietnamese, and less than 100 Cambodians. In addition, some 3,000 non-Indo-Chinese, mainly from Myanmar, were living in urban areas, with the exception of a small group of Myanmar refugees who lived in a semi-open camp, the so-called "Safe Area". A further 74,500 Myanmar nationals are considered to be of concern to UNHCR. Women constitute some 44 per cent of the UNHCR assisted population in Thailand while 47 per cent are children aged 0 to 18.

2. At the beginning of 1993, Thailand still hosted a large Cambodian refugee population in the UNHCR-assisted camp at Khao I Dang and in two camps on the Thai-Cambodian border assisted by the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO). The voluntary repatriation of 132,329 Cambodians in 126 convoys was completed in April 1993, thus bringing to 362,333 the cumulative number of Cambodians who had repatriated from Thailand to Cambodia between 30 March 1992 and 30 April 1993 with UNHCR assistance. In addition, a group of 801 was moved by the Thai authorities in April 1993 and received UNHCR assistance in Cambodia. An additional 22,038 spontaneous returns also took place, out of whom 5,306 sought and received UNHCR assistance in Cambodia.

3. All Lao refugees and asylum-seekers are accomodated in the Ban Napho and Phanat Nikhom camps. Those in Ban Napho are expected to return eventually to the Lao People's Democratic Republic whereas those in Phanat Nikhom are being processed for resettlement. In 1993, the status of ten Laotians who were previously unregistered was regularized. Additionally, 6,827 Lao refugees were resettled to third countries and 3,925 repatriated to the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR).

4. The Vietnamese refugees and asylum-seekers are sheltered in the Sikhiu and Phanat Nikhom camps. The Sikhiu camp shelters Vietnamese undergoing refugee status determination procedures and those who have been determined not to be refugees. Vietnamese undergoing processing for either resettlement or voluntary repatriation are accommodated in Phanat Nikhom camp. In 1993, a total of 2,233 Vietnamese asylum-seekers arrived in UNHCR assisted camps: they had been residing on the Thai-Cambodian border before being transferred inside Thailand in April 1993 for refugee status determination or for resettlement, depending on their arrival date, in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA). Meanwhile, 1,445 Vietnamese departed for resettlement to third countries and 3,499 repatriated voluntarily to Viet Nam.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

5. The overall refugee population in Thailand decreased by 39 per cent as a result of fewer new arrivals, renewed interest in voluntary repatriation programmes to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, completion of the Cambodian repatriation from Khao I Dang, as well as ongoing efforts towards resettlement.

6. The Cambodian repatriation from Khao I Dang and the UNBRO border camps continued in 1993 and was completed by the end of April 1993. Every effort was made to ensure voluntariness and a return in safety and dignity. In all 362,209 Cambodians were repatriated from Thailand with full UNHCR assistance, and 132,329 in the period January to April 1993. The remaining Cambodian camps were officially closed in 1993 as follows :

Site 8	22 January 1993
Khao I Dang	3 March 1993
Site 2	30 March 1993

7. Within the framework of the CPA, the refugee status determination procedure continued. By the end of 1993, most first instance decisions had been announced to the Lao and Vietnamese asylum-seekers (only 257 Vietnamese were still awaiting first instance decisions). All decisions for Vietnamese who had appealed against first instance decisions will be served by June 1994. Some 7,330 Vietnamese were still awaiting appeal decisions at the end of 1993.

8. Efforts continued to strengthen the individual counselling of Vietnamese asylum-seekers determined not to be refugees in order to encourage them to return home voluntarily. "Special Procedures" for unaccompanied minors and categories of special humanitarian concern were successfully completed. Efforts to implement the decisions by the Special Committee were underway.

9. On 15 and 16 July 1993, a sixth tripartite meeting took place in Savannakhet (Lao People's Democratic Republic) between the Royal Thai Government (RTG), the Lao People's Democratic Republic and UNHCR, at which a joint communiqué was issued by the concerned parties who reaffirmed their willingness to fully cooperate on the question of voluntary repatriation of Laotians still in camps in Thailand. The meeting also adopted a timeframe for the closure of Ban Napho camp by the end of 1994. By the end of 1993, the Chiang Kham camp was closed. Residents of Chiang Kham were transferred to Ban Napho pending repatriation, or to Phanat Nikhom for resettlement processing. Joint UNHCR/RTG missions to Ban Napho camp have taken place with a view to assessing the level of assistance still required without undermining the promotion of voluntary repatriation.

10. The total number of Myanmar nationals on the Thai side of the border is estimated at around 74,500. Most receive assistance from a consortium of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). UNHCR involvement with this population is limited to its traditional protection role and very limited material assistance is channelled through NGOs.

11. Some 1,650 persons who were residents of the Chiang Kham and Ban Napho camps had their claims to Thai citizenship positively reviewed and are no longer included in the UNHCR assisted caseload.

Programme objectives and priorities

12. Within the framework of the CPA, emphasis will continue to be placed on the successful implementation of durable solutions on behalf of Lao and Vietnamese, i.e. voluntary repatriation and resettlement. Repatriation will be encouraged through a number of promotional activities and further streamlining of programme activities with a view to further reducing the number of camps and the number of beneficiaries benefiting from care and maintenance. In terms of camp consolidation, only two camps will remain open by the end of 1994: Sikhiu and Phanat Nikhom.

13. For Vietnamese, a priority is the completion of the refugee status determination process by June 1994 as well as the speedy return to Viet Nam by the end of 1994 of unaccompanied minors and vulnerable cases for whom the Special Committee has determined that it is in their best interest to return. The objective is to repatriate all Vietnamese expected to return to Viet Nam by the end of 1995.

14. Efforts will be made to repatriate the few Cambodians in Thailand by the end of 1994.

15. UNHCR will continue with the refugee status determination of non-Indo-Chinese; the urban caseload of concern to UNHCR will be provided with medical services, mental health/counselling, education and vocational training and monthly living allowances. The small caseload of Myanmar refugees sheltered in the "Safe Area" will also benefit from a monthly living allowance.

16. UNHCR may have to extend humanitarian assistance to Cambodians who may seek temporary refuge in Thailand as a result of ongoing fighting in Cambodia.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

17. The Operations Centre for Displaced Persons (OCDP) of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) in the Royal Thai Government is UNHCR's main implementing partner for the delivery of assistance. The MOI will further delegate implementation of certain sectors of assistance to the following NGOs: Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Médecins sans Frontières (MSF), Save the Children Federation/USA, the Thai Red Cross Society, Zoa Refugee Care Netherlands and the American Refugee Committee (ARC).

18. As far as the refugee status determination under the CPA is concerned, UNHCR has two implementing partners: the OCDP of MOI and COERR.

19. In addition, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) was involved in implementing resettlement and repatriation related pre-departure activities.

20. Some 6,350 mt of rice valued at $ 1,778,000 and some 104 mt of vegetable oil valued at $ 131,560 are planned to be provided as a donation in kind, by the European Union in 1994. The European Union has also pledged $ 16,443 for the purchase of 104 mt of salt in 1994.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

21. Care and maintenance was provided under General Programmes in Thailand in 1993 covering food, transport, domestic items, water, sanitation, health, shelter, community services, education, legal assistance and agency operational support.

22. In the course of 1993, the OCDP requested, and received, assistance from UNHCR to complete the processing in Lao camps of persons claiming Thai nationality. The processing was successfully completed and some 1,650 persons were granted Thai citizenship and were taken off the UNHCR assisted caseload in early 1994.

23. In mid-September and October, UNHCR withdrew its presence from the "Safe Area" for Myanmar nationals and assistance was also suspended as a result of a break-in at the UNHCR Office and threats against a UNHCR officer. The situation returned to normal in November.

24. The number of people returning voluntarily to the Lao People's Democratic Republic from Thailand in 1993 (3,925) was the highest ever reached but nevertheless fell short of the original target set at 6,000. The limited absorption capacity on the Lao side hampered the return of an additional 3,000 persons who had applied for voluntary repatriation.

25. A major factor hampering the implementation of voluntary repatriation for Vietnamese was the delay in processing appeals within the framework of the refugee status determination. Similarly, no resettlement action could be undertaken for those who would eventually be recognized as refugees during the appeal proceedings. Despite these obstacles, 3,499 Vietnamese nevertheless returned to Viet Nam in 1993, a figure which is considered satisfactory under the circumstances.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

26. Care and maintenance for 34,500 Indo-Chinese will continue throughout 1994 pending the successful implementation of durable solutions through both resettlement and voluntary repatriation to Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. More emphasis will be placed on the identification of special needs of vulnerable individuals prior to return, such as unaccompanied minors, survivors of violence, female heads of families, and those medically at risk.

27. Efforts to implement activities and training targeted specifically at women will intensify, promoting women's groups and addressing concerns of both women and children.

28. Care and maintenance for an average caseload of 2,900 non-Indo-Chinese urban refugees will continue.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

29. The proposed allocation for 1995 will be substantially less than the revised 1994 estimate as a result of a reduced refugee/asylum seeker population due to ongoing resettlement and voluntary repatriation and the fact that there are no significant numbers of new Indo-Chinese arrivals. Assistance will continue to be provided for food, water, health and education. There are no plans for the construction of any new buildings, water points or other types of infrastructure. Streamlining of programme activities so as to be conducive to voluntary repatriation will continue, as will efforts to promote the participation and involvement of women. The average number of Indo-Chinese beneficiaries in 1995 will be 16,700.

30. The small urban caseload of non-Indo-Chinese will continue to receive assistance such as monthly living allowances, medical and mental health/counselling services, education and vocational training. The estimated number of beneficiaries is 2,900 for 1995.

31. The breakdown of care and maintenance assistance in 1994 and 1995 is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	900,413	797,283	508,841
Transport	190,233	183,306	221,181
Domestic needs	3,517,816	3,412,053	2,855,889
Water	73,230	91,318	89,803
Sanitation	139,034	146,443	100,670
Health	552,896	668,774	666,731
Shelter	295,452	303,976	267,561
Community services	105,327	136,414	134,479
Education	164,576	158,541	158,855
Legal assistance	310,233	47,704	49,985
Agency op.support	639,790	942,488	928,405
Project personnel	1,078,300	0	0
Total	7,967,300	6,888,300	5,982,400

Resettlement

32. UNHCR objectives in 1995 are to facilitate the resettlement of 4,000 Lao refugees and to find solutions for any Vietnamese residual caseload left from 1994.

Special Programmes

Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees (CPA)

Care and maintenance

33. Costs related to the care and maintenance of Indo-Chinese refugees and those screened out will continue to be partly covered under CPA funds in 1994 and 1995.

34. In mid-1994, legal assistance will be discontinued as the refugee status determination procedure will be completed. In 1994 and 1995, the assistance programmes for Indo-Chinese will be reviewed on a regular basis. Assistance will be maintained at an acceptable level in the fields of food, shelter, health and education.

35. UNHCR plans to complete all its activities related to refugee status determination by the end of June 1994, when all appeal decisions will have been served.

Voluntary Repatriation

(a) **1994 planned implementation**

36. An estimated 5,000 Laotians and 4,000 Vietnamese are expected to repatriate voluntarily. Promotional activities on repatriation will continue. Efforts will aim at decreasing and eliminating any activity which may hamper the decision making process. The special needs of vulnerable returnees will be assessed prior to return to the countries of origin with a view to providing adequate reintegration assistance.

(b) **1995 programme proposals**

37. UNHCR will endeavour to repatriate up to 9,000 Laotians and the remaining caseload of approximately 4,000 Vietnamese determined not to be refugees. Under this project, costs related to transport, domestic needs, community services and agency operational support will continue to be covered.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

38. In 1993, total expenditure was higher than expected, and related to increased expenditure under salaries and common staff costs. This was as a result of an increase in general service salary scales, which came into effect as of 1 November 1993, and due to the high level of rotation and appointment of new staff in Thailand. Furthermore, the contracts of eleven legal consultants involved in eligibility determination activities were extended in 1993, with a 15 per cent increase in their remuneration.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

39. In the course of 1994, the completion of the eligibility determination process under the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) and the planned closure of Ban Napho camp are expected to result in a reduction of staff in UNHCR. In terms of staffing changes, the post of Assistant Representative (Programme) was discontinued as of 1 March 1994. The posts of Associate Representative (Legal), Eligibility Officer and Associate Administrative Officer are also to be discontinued as of 30 June 1994.

40. The total revised 1994 requirements are however higher than the initial estimate, mainly as a result of the increase in general service salary scales and the extension of the posts of Repatriation Officer and Senior Regional Social Services Officer until 30 June 1995 and 31 December 1995 respectively. Furthermore, the post of Assistant Protection Officer (JPO) has been extended until April 1995. Staff costs have also increased to take account of the recruitment of additional legal officers under temporary assistance.

41. Under non-staff costs local/regional travel costs have increased to take account of increased travel planned for the Regional Social Services and Regional Telecommunications Officers. Furthermore, costs for local travel are expected to be higher due to an increase in the daily subsistance rates for Thailand. Increased costs for contractual services are related to production costs for Public Information activities. Revised requirements under general operating expenses, particularly utility costs, and office supplies and materials have been reduced with the closure of certain Field Offices in Thailand and the availability of stationery items locally at lower costs. Costs for acquisition of furniture and equipment have been revised downwards and cover the replacement of one photocopier and one fax machine in the Branch Office in Bangkok.

(c) **1995 Programme proposals**

42. It is foreseen that the staffing levels in 1995 could be further reduced during the course of the year. The posts of Associate Protection Officer (NO), Associate Field Officer in Nakhorn Phanom (NO), Durable Solutions Assistant in Chiang Kham, Field Officer in Nakhorn Phanom, Administrative Clerk, Finance Clerk and Registry Clerk are planned for discontinuation as of 31 December 1994. By the end of 1995, it is anticipated that Sikhiu camp may also be closed down. Consequently, the total initial 1995 estimate is substantially lower than the 1994 revised requirements, with an overall reduction in costs under all budget chapters.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THAILAND

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
7,192.6	7,967.3	6,888.3	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	5,982.4
15.3 a/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
663.7 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	2,487.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	2,253.5
7,871.6	**7,967.3**	**9,376.2**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**8,235.9**
1,273.9	953.8	412.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	342.9
9,145.5	**8,921.1**	**9,788.2**	**T O T A L (1)**	**8,578.8**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
3,513.7	211.0		CAMBODIA REPATRIATION	
–	–	138.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY	71.5
–	–	43.8	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	–
3,762.1	3,946.1	3,163.0	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION	1,766.9
–	–	774.3	PROGRAMME DELIVERY	327.2
2,986.0	86.2	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various Assistance	–
–	–	156.8	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SRI LANKA RETURNEE PROGRAMME	150.5
123.6	179.8	35.0	Junior Professional Officer	35.0
10,385.4	**4,423.1**	**4,311.1**	**T O T A L (2)**	**2,351.1**
19,530.9	**13,344.2**	**14,099.3**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**10,929.9**

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ of which US$ 1,933 incurred against Overall Allocation